

Plymouth Advertiser.

Plymouth, O., Saturday, February 11.

WE publish to-day, to the almost entire exclusion of editorial, and a large amount of other matter, the able address of Messrs. Seward, Chase, and others, to the people of Ohio, on the Nebraska bill. It is long, but it is not a length that will deter our readers from giving it a careful perusal. The bare-faced, audacious attempt of that tool of the south, Douglas, to open Nebraska to slavery, demands something more than a passing notice from true friends of free institutions, especially when the gigantic wrong has a venal press, and hosts of paid politicians to support it. We had hoped and believed that no paper north of Mason & Dixon's line, would even offer an apology for the infamous course of Douglas, but the result has proved different. After a few weeks of total silence on the subject, the Ohio Statesman, following the lead of the Washington Union, gives a vigorous support to it, and spends columns to prove black white, and white black. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, the editor of which holds a lucrative office under the Administration, of course gives its support, and the country press of the same kidney, like well-wishers, bend the knee to their masters, and most abjectly fall in line. It is a bitter pill, this Nebraska bill, for them to swallow, but after a preparatory course of editing party papers they can do it without a grimace. They are not responsible. They never had consciences.

But a day of retribution is at hand, and we to these tricksters when it does come. Their glaring inconsistencies have opened the eyes of the people, and they begin to see the difference between party drill and patriotism. The burst of indignation which followed the announcement of Douglas' scheme, is but the prelude to a storm that will make a complete wreck of party. Stand from under, gentlemen politicians, if you would save yourselves.

We are gratified to see that the Shield and Banner, the organ of the Democracy of old Richland, is an honorable exception to the general rule in this matter. Gleesner is too honest to sell himself, and though he has not yet opposed it, we are confident he will not support it.

This address is worthy of the names appended to it, and we again commend it to our readers, as a clear and forcible exposition of the facts of the case. Let it be extensively read.

"**LAW AND ORDER**" IN THE U. S. SENATE.—The large Catholic vote in the United States has a great effect in rousing champions of law and order in the United States Senate, and the recent hissing of the monster Bedini has given a few presidential aspirants an excellent opportunity for getting their speeches into the Roman Catholic press, that the numerous voters of that sect might know "how to vote" in 1856. The red republicans, who united in the peaceable demonstrations against the Butcher of Bologna, have been soundly rebuffed by the grave senators, and we must confess that it pleases us to find them so strongly opposed to anything like mob violence, and only regret that we cannot give them credit for honesty and candor.

When the Philanthropist was mobbed, in Cincinnati, years ago: when Cassius M. Clay's office was entered and robbed, in Kentucky: when Lovejoy was shot down while defending his property at Alton, Ill., and when Joe Smith was murdered, while in a prison of the same State, no voice was heard in the Senate Chamber denouncing the ruffians and assassins; and even when the venerable Horw was expelled from South Carolina, the offenders received no rebuke from that quarter. In commenting upon this new-born zeal for public order, the National Era pathetically observes:

It should have satisfied these senators that the Police has been fully able to secure the ascendancy of the law and protect the person of the Nuncio wherever he has been. Their concern for the cause of order in this case is the more extraordinary, because not at all characteristic. We recollect the time when the spirit of public violence raged in this city, nearly three days to the efforts of the Police to suppress it. Liberty of speech and of the Press was sought to be subverted, persons and property were menaced, and at one time there was danger that the capital of the Republic should fall under the Mob Law. General Cass was calm and still as a moonbeam, in those days; and among all the grave and reverend senators, sublimely bearing aloft the Dignity, the Law, the Order of the Model Republic, but one man (John P. Hale) seemed to think it necessary to call attention to the Disorder about them!

Let no one suppose that we would countenance popular violence. We have suffered too much from it, to set up excuses for it. Our Law commands no man before he is tried and convicted. Bedini was accused of heinous crimes against republicanism, but the evidence has not been examined by the mass of our countrymen, and they have no right to act from antipathy or impulse. And even were he guilty, the fact cannot justify any one in unlawful assaults upon him. Let those who believe him criminal, lay the truth, as they understand it, before the Public, deny him hospitality, courtesy, intercourse—but tumultuous assemblages, got up to insult and menace him, are to be deprecated, as their tendency

necessarily is, to dangerous collision and violence. But surely a Senate which sat unmoved amidst the outbreaks of 1849 in Washington, trusting to the city authorities to keep the peace of the capital in which they conducted their deliberations, might afford to trust the police of other cities, with which it has no particular concern, to suppress sudden and irregular gusts of popular excitement. May we be pardoned for saying that the fact disclosed by the Census, that the population of this country of Irish nativity, amounts to nearly one million of souls, has quite as much to do as anything else with its extraordinary manifestation of devotion to Law and Order upon this occasion.

GOLD IN RICHLAND CO.—We have just been shown, says the Mansfield Herald, several specimens of gold taken by Mr. Edward Hafferty, of Washington, from the sands in a spring upon his farm. He had often noticed them, but had no thought of their being gold until lately, when upon suggestion a portion of the sand was washed, and the gold tried in a crucible by the officers of the Mt. Vernon Bank. One of the lumps shown us, measured three-eighths of an inch in length, half an inch in breadth, and some sixteenth in thickness. Returned Californians assure him that one man can wash five dollars per day, in the spring and stream running from the spring. This specimen with others can be seen by calling at the office of Young & Brinkerhoff, Mansfield.

Bullard's Panorama of New York will, shortly, exhibit in Plymouth. We would refer our readers to a notice of this superb work of art, from the Milan Free Press, in another column.

Congressional.

Senate, 5th.—Rufeld, successor to Bronson, was confirmed by a vote of 33 to 8.

House.—Mr. Clingman moved that the committee on patents be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the patent laws as to prevent the extension of patents longer than fourteen years. The motion was agreed to.

House went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, on the Deficiency appropriation bill, when a serious discussion followed. Mr. Smith of Va., urged the two factions from New York, to give up their controversy, and join heart and hand in the support of the Administration and the democracy. He said the Administration would be found a unit in support of the Nebraska bill.

Senate.—The Nebraska Bill was taken up, and Mr. Douglas commenced a speech upon it. He stated that the Missouri Compromise had been superseded by the compromise measures of 1850, and that the committee had adopted the principles of the latter as their guide.

House.—A bill was reported, organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. English as a member of the committee that reported it, said he opposed the bill in its present shape. The bill after some confusion and excitement, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Olds from the Post-office committee, reported a bill to secure the safe transmission of the mails on railroads in view of the Erie difficulties.

Senate, 6th.—The Nebraska bill was taken up, and Mr. Wade made an able speech, denouncing the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise, as a breach of plighted faith.

Legislative.

Senate, Friday.—Anderson's bill to prevent the adulteration of alcoholic liquors, was debated at length. Friends of the Maine Law urged it as a temperance measure—those opposed to it as one which would save human life by saving them from the various poisons which even the best of liquors are adulterated with.

In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. O'Neill to exempt from stay of execution, judgments in favor of laborers and mechanics for wages.

Petitions were presented from several counties asking an amendment of the School law.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ELOQUENCE.—The Rev. Isaac Kimble, of Andover, N. Y., some six months since formed an intimacy with the wife of Mr. Payne, also of Andover, and a member of the church (Lutheran) of which Kimble was pastor, which induced Payne to refuse to live with her. Last week, Kimble and the faithless wife of Payne eloped, but were overtaken by the injured husband at Albany, and arrested. After an examination, however, Payne proposed to settle the affair if Kimble would pay him \$100 and he might take the woman. Kimble plucked down the money, and walked off very coolly with Payne's wife, while P. pocketed the money. Kimble is a man between 45 and 50 years of age, and has a wife and six or seven children; some of them are married.

The project of a ship canal across Cape Cod is revived. The work is very feasible, the natural water communication being almost complete. It would be of immense advantage to be commerce of Boston, and to the communication between New York and the New England coast.

To the People of the State of Ohio.

SMALL SLAVERY BE PERMITTED IN NEBRASKA?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1854.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, it is our duty to warn our constituents whenever immediate danger threatens the Freedom of our institutions, or the permanency of the Union.

Such danger, as we firmly believe, now impends, and we earnestly solicit your prompt attention to it.

At the last session of Congress, a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska passed the House of Representatives with an overwhelming majority. That bill was passed on the principle of excluding Slavery from the new Territory. It was not taken up for consideration in the Senate, and consequently failed to become a law.

At the present session, a new Nebraska bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Territories, which, should it unhappily receive the sanction of Congress, will open all the unorganized territory of the Union to the ingress of Slavery.

We arraign this bill as a gross violation of a sacred pledge; as a criminal betrayal of precious rights; as a part and parcel of an atrocious plot to exclude from a vast unoccupied region, immigrants from the Old World, and free laborers from our own States, and convert it into despotism, inhabited by masters and slaves.

Take your maps, fellow-citizens, we entreat you, and see what country it is which this bill, gratuitously and recklessly, proposes to open to Slavery.

From the south-western corner of Missouri pursue the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude westerly across the north fork of Canadian, to the north-eastern angle of Texas; then follow the northern boundary of Texas to the western limit of New Mexico, then proceed along that western line to its northern termination; then again turn westwardly, and follow the northern line of New Mexico to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; then ascend northwardly along the crest of that mountain range to the line which separates the United States from the British Possessions in North America on the 20th parallel of north latitude; then pursue your course eastwardly along that line to the White Earth river, which falls into the Missouri from the north; descend that river to its confluence with the Missouri; descend the Missouri, along the western boundary of Minnesota, of Iowa, of Missouri, to the point where it ceases to be a boundary line, and enters the State to which it gives its name; then continue your southward course along the western limit of the State to the point where you set out. You have now made the circuit of the proposed Territory of Nebraska. You have traversed the vast distance of more than three thousand miles. You have traced the outline of an area of four hundred and eighty-five thousand square miles; more than twelve times as great as that of Ohio.

This immense region, occupying the very heart of the North American continent, and larger by thirty-three thousand square miles, than all the existing Free States, excluding California—this immense region, well watered and fertile, through which the Middle and Northern Routes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific must pass—this immense region, embracing all the unorganized territory of the nation, except the comparatively insignificant district of Indian territory north of the Red River and between Arkansas and Texas, and now for more than thirty years regarded by the common consent of the American People as consecrated to Freedom, by statute and by compact—this immense region, the Bill now before the Senate, without reason and without excuse, but in flagrant disregard of sound policy and sacred faith, proposes to open to Slavery.

We beg your attention, fellow-citizens, to a few historical facts.

The original settled policy of the United States, clearly indicated by the Jefferson Proviso of 1784, and by the Ordinance of 1787, was non-extension of Slavery.

In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France. At that time there were some twenty-five or thirty thousand slaves in this Territory, most of them within what is now the State of Louisiana; a few, only, farther north, on the west bank of the Mississippi; Congress instead of providing for the abolition of Slavery in this new Territory, permitted its continuance. In 1812, the State of Louisiana was organized, and admitted to the Union with Slavery.

In 1818, six years later, the inhabitants of the Territory of Missouri applied to Congress for authority to form a State Constitution, and for admission into the Union. There were at that time, in the whole territory acquired from France, outside of the State of Louisiana, not three thousand slaves.

There was no apology in the circumstances of the country for the continuance of slavery. The original national policy was against it, and not less the plain language of the treaty under which the Territory had been acquired from France.

It was proposed, therefore, to incorporate in the bill authorizing the formation of a State Government, a provision requiring that the Constitution of the new State should contain an article providing for the abolition of existing Slavery and prohibiting the further introduction of slaves.

This provision was vehemently and pertinaciously opposed; but finally prevailed in the House of Representatives by a decided vote. In the Senate it was rejected, and in consequence of the disagreement between the two Houses, the bill was lost.

At the next session of Congress the controversy was renewed with increased violence. It was terminated at length by a compromise. Missouri was allowed to come into the Union with Slavery, but a provision was inserted in the act authorizing her admission, excluding slavery

forever, from all the territory acquired from France, not included in the new State, lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. We quote the prohibitory section: "Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That in all that Territory, ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited."

The question of the constitutionality of this prohibition, was submitted by President Monroe to his Cabinet. John Q. Adams was then Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun was Secretary of War, Wm. H. Crawford was Secretary of the Treasury; and William Wirt was Attorney General. Each of these eminent men, three of them being from Slave States, gave a written opinion, affirming its constitutionality, and thereupon the act received the sanction of the President, himself, also from a Slave State.

Nothing is more certain in history than the fact that Missouri could not have been admitted as a Slave State, had not certain members from the free States been reconciled to the measure by the incorporation of this prohibition into the act of admission. Nothing is more certain than that this prohibition has been regarded and accepted by the whole country as a solemn compact against the extension of slavery into any part of the Territory acquired from France, lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., and not included in the new State of Missouri. The same act—let it be ever remembered—which authorized the formation of a Constitution for that State, without a clause forbidding slavery, consecrated, beyond question and beyond honest recall, the whole remainder of the territory to Freedom and Free Institutions forever. For more than thirty years—during more than half the period of our National Existence under our present Constitution—this compact has been universally regarded and acted upon as an inviolable American law. In conformity with it, Iowa was admitted as a free State, and Minnesota has been organized as a free Territory.

It is a strange and ominous fact, well calculated to awaken the worst apprehensions and the most fearful forebodings of future calamities, that it is now deliberately proposed to repeal this prohibition, by implication or directly—the latter, certainly, the milder way—and thus to subvert this compact, and allow slavery in the yet unorganized territory.

We cannot, in this address, review the various pretences under which it is attempted to cloak this monstrous wrong; but we must not altogether omit to notice one.

It is said that the territory of Nebraska sustains the same relations to slavery, as did the territory acquired from Mexico prior to 1850, and that the pro-slavery clauses of the bill are necessary to carry into effect the compromises of that year. No assertion could be more groundless.

Three acquisitions of Territory have been made by treaty. The first was from France. Out of this territory have been created the three Slave States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, and the single free State of Iowa. The controversy which arose in relation to the then unorganized portion of this territory, was closed in 1820, containing the slavery prohibition, as has been already stated. This controversy related only to territory acquired from France. The act by which it was terminated, was confined by its own express terms, to the same territory, and had no relation to any other.

The second acquisition was from Spain. Florida, the territory thus acquired, was yielded to slavery without a struggle, and almost without a murmur.

The third was from Mexico. The controversy which arose in this acquisition is fresh in the remembrance of the American People. Out of it sprang the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by one of which California was admitted as a free State; while two others organizing the territories of New Mexico and Utah, exposed all the residue of the recently acquired territory to the invasion of slavery.

These acts were never supposed to abrogate or touch the existing exclusion of slavery from what is now called Nebraska. They applied to the territory acquired from Mexico, and to that only. They were intended as a settlement of the controversy growing out of that acquisition, and of that controversy only. They must stand or fall by their own merits.

The statesmen, whose powerful support carried the Utah and New Mexico acts, never dreamed that their provisions would ever be applied to Nebraska. Even at the last session of Congress, Mr. Atchison of Missouri, in a speech in favor of taking up the former Nebraska Bill, on the morning of the 4th of March, 1853, said: "It is evident that the Missouri compromise cannot be repealed. So far as that question is concerned, we might as well agree to the admission of the Territory now, as next year, or five or ten years hence." These words could not have fallen from this watchful guardian of slavery, had he supposed that this territory was embraced by the pro-slavery provisions of the Compromise Acts. This pretension had not then been set up. It is a palpable afterthought.

The Compromise Acts themselves refute this pretension. In the third article of the second section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, it is expressly declared that "in such State or States, as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited;" and in the Act for organizing New Mexico, and settling the boundary of Texas, a proviso was incorporated, on the motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, which distinctly preserves this prohibition, and flouts the bare-faced pretension, that all the territory of the United States, whether north or south of the Missouri

Compromise line, is to be open to slavery. It is as follows: "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise."

Here is proof, beyond controversy, that the principle of the Missouri Act prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., far from being abrogated by the Compromise Acts, is expressly affirmed; and that the proposed repeal of this prohibition, instead of being an affirmation of the Compromise Acts, is a repeal of a very prominent provision of the most important act of the series. It is solemnly declared in the very Compromise Acts "that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify" the prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and yet, in the face of this declaration, that sacred prohibition is said to be overthrown. Can presumption farther go? To all who, in any way, lean upon the Compromise, we commend this exposition.

The pretences, therefore, that the Territory, covered by the positive prohibition of 1820, sustains a similar relation to slavery with that acquired from Mexico, or, that by no prohibition except that of disputed Constitutional or Mexican Law, and that the Compromise of 1850 require the incorporation of the pro-slavery clauses of the Utah and New Mexico Bill in the Nebraska Act, are mere inventions, designed to cover up from public reprobation mediated bad faith. Were he living now, no one would be more forward, more eloquent, or more indignant, in his denunciation of that bad faith than Henry Clay, the foremost champion of both Compromises.

In 1820, the Slave States said to the Free States, "Admit Missouri with Slavery, and refrain from positive exclusions south of 36 deg. 30 min., and we will join you in perpetual prohibition north of the line." The Free States consented. In 1854, the Slave States say to the Free States, "Missouri is admitted; no prohibition of Slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. has been attempted; we have received the full consideration of our agreement no more is to be gained by an adherence to it on our part; we therefore propose to cancel the compact."

If this be not Punic faith, what is it? Not without the deepest dishonor and crime can the Free States acquiesce in this demand.

We confess our total inability properly to delineate the character or describe the consequences of this measure. Language fails to express the sentiments of indignation and abhorrence which it inspires; and no vision less penetrating and comprehensive than that of the All-seeing, can reach its evil issues.

To some of its more immediate and inevitable consequences, however, we must attempt to direct your attention.

What will be the effect of this measure should it unhappily become a law, upon the proposed Pacific Railroad? We have already said that two of the principal routes, the Central and the Northern, traverse this Territory. If slavery be allowed there, the settlement and cultivation of the country must be greatly retarded. Inducements to the immigration of free laborers will be almost destroyed.

The enhanced cost of construction and the diminished expectation of profitable returns will present almost insuperable obstacles to building the road at all; while even if made, the difficulty and expense of keeping it up, in a country from which the energetic and intelligent masses will be virtually excluded, will greatly impair its usefulness and value.

From the rich lands of the large Territory, also, patriotic statesmen have anticipated that free, industrious and enlightened population will extract abundant treasures of individual and public wealth. Then it has been expected, free-dom-loving emigrants from Europe, and energetic and intelligent laborers of our own land will find homes of comfort and fields of useful enterprise. If this bill shall become a law, all such expectations will turn to grievous disappointment. The blight of Slavery will cover the land.

The Homestead Law, should Congress enact one will be worthless there. Free-men, unless pressed by a hard and cruel necessity, will not, and should not, work besides slaves. Labor cannot be respected where any class of laborers is held in abject bondage. It is the deplorable necessity of Slavery that to make and keep a single slave there must be slave law; and where slave law exists, labor must necessarily be degraded.

We earnestly request the enlightened conductors of newspapers printed in the German and other foreign languages to direct the attention of their readers to this important matter.

It is of immense consequence, also, to scrutinize the geographical character of this project.

We beg you fellow-citizens, to observe that it will sever the East from the West of the United States, by a wide slaveholding belt of country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America. It is a bold scheme against American Liberty, worthy of an accomplished architect of ruin. Texas is already slaveholding, and occupies the Gulf Region from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River—North of the Red River, and extending between Texas and Arkansas, to the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. lies the Indian Territory, about equal in extent to the latter State, in which Slavery was not prohibited by act of 1820. From 36 deg. 30 min. to the boundary line between our own country and the British possessions, stretching from west to east through more than eleven degrees of longitude, and from south to north through more than twelve degrees of latitude, extends the great Territory, the fate of which is now to be determined by the American Congress. Thus you see, fellow-citizens, that the first operation of the proposed permission of slavery in Nebraska, will be

to stay the progress of the Free States westward, and to cut off the Free States of the Pacific from the Free States of the Atlantic.

It is hoped, doubtless, by compelling the whole commerce and the travel between the east and west, to pass for hundreds of miles through a slaveholding region, in the heart of the continent, and by the influence of a Federal Government controlled by the Slave Power to extinguish Freedom and establish Slavery in the States and Territories of the Pacific, and thus permanently subjugate the whole country to the yoke of a slaveholding despotism. Shall a plot against humanity and Democracy, so monstrous, and so dangerous to the interests of Liberty throughout the world, be permitted to succeed.

We appeal to the People. We warn you that the dearest interest of Freedom and the Union are in imminent peril. Servile demagogues may tell you that the Union can be maintained only by submitting to the demands of slavery. We tell you that the safety of the Union can only be insured by the full recognition of the just claims of freedom and manhood. The Union was formed to establish Justice and secure the blessings of Liberty—When it fails to accomplish these ends it will be worthless, and when it becomes worthless it cannot long endure.

We entreat you to be mindful of the fundamental maxim of Democracy, Equal Rights and Exact Justice for all men. Do not submit to become agents in extending Legalized Oppression and Systematized Injustice over a vast Territory yet exempt from these terrible evils.

We implore Christians and Christian Ministers to take heed. Their divine Religion requires them to be for every man a brother, and to labor for the advancement and regeneration of the Human Race.

Whatever apologies may be offered for the toleration of Slavery in the States, none can be urged for its extension into Territories where it does not exist, and where that extension involves the repeal of ancient law, and the violation of solemn compact. Let all protest earnestly and emphatically, by correspondence, through the Press, by memorials, by resolutions of public meetings and legislative bodies, and in whatever other mode may seem expedient against this enormous crime.

For ourselves, we shall resist it by speech and vote, and with the abilities which God has given us. Even if overcome in the impending struggle, we shall not submit. We shall go to our constituents: erect anew the standard of Freedom, and call on the People to come to the rescue of the country from the domination of Slavery. We will not despair; for the cause of Human Freedom is the cause of God.

W. H. SEWARD, S. P. CHASE, J. B. WADE, L. D. CAMPBELL, J. B. GIDDOES, M. B. CONLISK, & WADE.

Bullard's Panorama of N. Y. City.

We have visited this beautiful Panorama four times, and would gladly visit it a dozen times more. Independent of the pleasure received in witnessing its exhibition we would not take ten dollars for the knowledge we have obtained from it respecting the situation of the city itself, and the location of the principal streets; public buildings, squares, parks, etc. As a work of art it approaches perfection as nearly as a work of the kind need be. The perspective appears to be faultless. Everything stands in bold relief. When viewing it you cannot realize that you are looking at a painting on a plain surface. You are half persuaded that it is all wax work. Trees, posts and telegraph poles, neither lean nor lie down, but stand out as natural as the original themselves. The telegraph wires do not appear to lie against the house fronts, but swing out clear and natural. Everything, even to the minutia, seems to be represented life like and natural, and just as it would appear across the street. There is no sameness in the painting. Every countenance, even of the thousands who are represented as thronging the streets, is different from every other countenance. No fancy scenes are represented on the paintings. Everything was copied from real objects and incidents. Every phase of city life and incident proper to be represented is introduced. Herein consists the Geographical value of the exhibition. No one can view this Panorama without admiring the artistic skill, the eminent good taste in the introduction of incidents, and the patient labor of the artist who brought it out. His countrymen owe him an everlasting debt of gratitude. Pecuniary it may pay, for such merit cannot fail to draw large houses.

Thus speaks the Milan Free Press of the Panorama of New York, which is to be exhibited at Plymouth in a few days.

A bill for the organization of territories of Nebraska and Kansas—being a copy of the measure pending in the Senate—has been reported by a majority of the Committee on Territories, to the House, and after a most exciting discussion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. During the debate the utmost confusion prevailed: members were on their feet and all speaking at once in different parts of the House; the galleries were crowded with eager spectators; all sorts of propositions and amendments were made; and so difficult was it to maintain or restore decorum, that the Speaker was at times obliged to declare a suspension of legislation. One gentleman avowed his intention of moving to substitute the Nebraska bill of the last session for this measure; and another—Mr. Dean of this State—gave notice of an amendment modifying the new bill that nothing in it shall be construed as establishing or legalizing slavery or involuntary servitude in the territories named. Mr. English made a minority report, which was ordered to be printed. The only material difference between this and the majority report is with regard to the boundaries of the territories. Mr. E. thinks that the Mormons being such a miserable class of people that it would be an outrage upon morality to fasten any portion, through their land, on the inhabitants of either Kansas or Nebraska. Two other members of the special committee—Messrs. Farley and Taylor, (whigs)—dissented from both reports, but made none of their own.—N. Y. Herald.

Professor Thomas Haine, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul to Bolivia.

Foreign News.

Up to the sailing of the Arabia there has been no definite intelligence from St. Petersburg, as to the decision of the Czar in regard to the last note of the four Powers. Europe was waiting with trembling anxiety for the final answer of the Czar, which, it was apprehended, would be of a character equivalent to a declaration of war against England and France. His answer was hourly expected.

The details of the battle of Cisle, which occupied from the 6th to the 10th of January, show a decisive victory for the Turks, the Russians it is said, confessing to 4,000 killed and their generals, Aurey and Tatumont, wounded.

Letters from Asia mention the organization of Polish rifle regiment by Schmayl, and it is stated that the Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting in Constantinople had also been shipped for the army in Asia, but Klappa had refused an Asian command.

The whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea on the 5th January, and intimation of the fact, with a statement that they were there to protect Ottoman territory from aggression or hostile acts, was forwarded to the Russian government. Sebastopol by the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, who express the hope that the Admiral in command of the Russian forces may be so instructed as to prevent any occurrence calculated to endanger peace.

The Czar was also informed of this fact by the British and French ministers at St. Petersburg on the 12th January; but up to the departure of the Arabia, his reply had not transpired. Nothing short of the withdrawal of his ambassadors from France and England, and a formal declaration of war, was looked for.

In England political circles are beginning to be agitated by the approaching meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Roebuck had denied that he intended to bring Prince Albert's alleged political intermeddling before Parliament.

England is actively recruiting her coast defenses.

Two more steamers were to be sent out by government to renew the Arctic search.

The clipper ship John of Gaunt, from Canton, was recently wrecked off Holyhead, and several lives lost.

Free trade in breadstuffs between France and England is extended to the 31st of July.

Rumor says that M. Thiers is not averse to his diplomatic under the imperial regime.

The greatest activity prevailed in all the French navy yards, and stores for 40,000 troops are ready for shipment at Toulon.

The news from other parts of Europe presents no feature of striking importance.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal talks in this fashion of the Douglas school of politics:

We have been fooled to the top of our bent by "ordinance," by Missouri Compromise, and more recently by the measures of 1850. Slavery has outwitted and overruled all, and its advocates mock us with our future to accomplish anything! In Congress, although Senator Douglas shows how powerless the North has been, we can at least repeat the Compromise measures of 1850. If slavery is so powerful, and has so successfully resisted the North, we must try our power of freedom directly against slavery. We may, by a manly and sustained effort repeal these laws, as having been passed under false pretences, and leave the South to catch their own slaves. Moreover, the States that are free can retaliate on the South, in a perfectly constitutional way, by merely shipping their cotton to a foreign port, or conform to the new construction placed on the Compromise Measures of 1850. Pennsylvania, for instance, has recognized and granted execution of these laws, supposed them to be merely a revival of the acts of 1793, giving efficacy to a provision of the Constitution. Since they prove to be repealing acts, fortifying slavery and abolishing freedom only, north of 36 deg. 30 min., the discovery entitles Pennsylvania to restore the laws which forbade her jails to be degraded to the uses of slave pens, and her officers to proscribed to slave catchers and slave drivers.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The subject of postal reform before Congress. The Post Office Committee of the House has reported a bill proposing the following modification in the existing system.

First.—All letters are to be prepaid. The immense number of dead letters together with the extra labor attending the reception and delivery of unpaid letters, constitute a very burdensome addition to the expenses of the service, and have largely contributed to swell the balance against the Department during each year of reduced postage.

Second.—The postage on all letters to be fixed at three cents per half ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and six cents for each half ounce for greater distances.

Third.—The franking privilege to be greatly circumscribed.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.—We learn that on Wednesday evening a little girl, daughter of a respectable gentleman, named Brownell, living in Columbia street, near the Sportsman's Hall, picked up a stick she found lying in the yard, carried it into the house, and afterwards it was with other wood, put in the stove. In a few minutes an explosion took place, blowing the stove to pieces, and throwing the fire in every direction. The lady of the house, the little girl, and an infant, were in the room at the time, all of whom were bruised or burned. It is supposed that some malicious scoundrel loaded the stick picked up in the yard, with powder.—Cin. Gaz.

The Captain of a ship at Philadelphia, who had agreed to land some emigrants at New York, and refused to forward them, was sued by the British Consul, and his ship seized for a judgment of \$4,000 obtained against him.